

10. Those who have the spirit of prayer know when the blessing comes. It was just so when Jesus Christ appeared.—Those ungodly doctors did not know him. Why? Because they were not praying for the redemption of Israel. But Simon and Anna knew him. How was that?—Mark what they said, how they prayed, and how they lived. They were praying in faith, and so they were not surprised when he came. So it is with such Christians. If sinners are convicted or converted, they are not surprised at it. They were expecting just such things. They know God when he comes, because they were looking out for his visits.

11. There are three classes of persons in the church who are liable to error, or have left the truth out of view, on this subject.

(1.) Those who place reliance on prayer, and use no other means. They are alarmed at any special means, and talk about your "getting up a revival."

(2.) Over against these are those who use means, and pray, but never think about the influence of the Spirit in prayer.—They talk about prayer for the Spirit, and feel the importance of the Spirit in the conversion of sinners, but do not realize the importance of the Spirit in prayer.—And their prayers are all cold talk, nothing that any body can feel, or that can take hold of God.

(3.) Those who have certain strange notions about the sovereignty of God, and are waiting for God to convert the world without prayer or means.

There must be in the church a deeper sense of the need of the spirit of prayer.—The fact is that, generally, those who use means most assiduously, and make the most strenuous efforts for the salvation of men, and who have the most correct notions of the manner in which means should be used for converting sinners, also pray most for the Spirit of God, and wrestle most with God for his blessing. And what is the result? Let facts speak, and say whether these persons do or do not pray, and whether the Spirit of God does not testify to their prayers, and follow their labors with his power.

12. A spirit very different from the spirit of prayer appears to prevail in the Presbyterian church. Nothing will produce an excitement and opposition so quick as the spirit of prayer. If any person should feel burdened with the case of sinners, in prayer, so as to groan in his prayer, why, the women are nervous, and he is visited at once with rebuke and opposition. From my soul I abhor all affectation of feeling where there is none, and all attempts to work one's self up into feeling by groans. But I feel bound to defend the position, that there is such a thing as being in a state of mind, in which there is but one way to keep from groaning; and that is, by resisting the Holy Ghost. I was once present where this subject was discussed. It was said that groaning ought to be discontinued.—The question was asked, whether God could not produce such a state of feeling, that to abstain from groaning was impossible? and the answer was, "Yes, but he never does." Then the apostle Paul was egregiously deceived, when he wrote about groanings that cannot be uttered.—Edwards was deceived, when he wrote his book upon revivals. Revivals are all in the dark. Now, no man who reviews the history of the church will adopt such a sentiment. I don't like this attempt to shut out, or stifle, or keep down, or limit the spirit of prayer. I would sooner cut off my right hand, than rebuke the spirit of prayer, as I have heard of its being done by saying, "Don't let me hear any more groaning."

But then, I hardly know where to end this subject. I should like to discuss it a month, and till the whole church could understand it, so as to pray the prayer of faith. Beloved, I want to ask you if you believe all this? Or do you wonder that I should talk so? Perhaps some of you have had some glimpses of these things.—Now, will you give yourselves up to prayer, and live so as to have the spirit of prayer, and have the spirit with you all the time? O for a praying church! I once knew a minister who had a revival fourteen winters in succession. I did not know how to account for it, till I saw one of his members get up in a prayer meeting, and make a confession. "Brethren," said he, "I have been long in the habit of praying every Saturday night till after midnight, for the descent of the Holy Ghost among us." And now, brethren, and he began to weep. "I confess that I have neglected it for two or three weeks."—The secret was out. That minister had a praying church. Brethren, in my present state of health, I find it impossible to pray as much as I have been in the habit of doing, and continue to preach. It overcomes my strength. Now, shall I give myself up to prayer, and stop preaching? That will not do. Now, will you, who are in health, throw yourselves into this work, and bear this burden, and lay yourselves out in prayer, till God will pour out his blessing upon us?

A Blind Irishman.—A clergyman in Ireland once met with a poor blind man, between ninety and a hundred years of age, and addressed him by remarking that he was a very old man. He answered, "Ay," and after a short pause added, "It is well for me that I lived to be old, but with a low voice, it was bad for Solomon." The clergyman asked him what reason he had to say that? He answered, "If Solomon had died when he was young, he would have been one of the greatest men in the world; but if I had died when I was young, I should have gone to hell.—Solomon lived to disgrace himself; I have lived to obtain glory." After he had expressed his dependence on the blood of Christ for salvation, and acknowledged that it was by the Holy Spirit he came to

the true knowledge of divine things, the clergyman asked him, whether he had heard any person speak of those things? He answered, "No." The minister then inquired as to the means by which he came to the knowledge of the texts he had quoted. To which he replied, that about five years before, becoming blind, and desirous to prepare for eternity, he caused a grand-child of his, who could read, to procure a Bible, which he had read to him continually; and that through reading the Bible, the Lord opened his heart, and enabled him to feel his love. This acknowledgment was made with evident tokens of gratitude, and connected with many expressions of praise and thanksgiving.

#### ARTICLES

Of Amendment, alteration and addition, to the Constitution of the State of Vermont, proposed by the Council of Censors on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1835.

[The articles printed in *italics* were rejected, by the late Convention—the others were adopted.]

ARTICLE 1ST. Sheriffs and High Bailiffs shall be elected by the freemen of their respective Counties,—and shall hold their offices for the term of three years.—Sheriffs shall give bonds in such manner and amount as the Legislature shall direct,—and the Sheriffs shall not be re-electable to the same office during the three years next following the term for which they shall have been elected.

ARTICLE 2D. State's Attorneys shall be annually elected by the freemen of their respective Counties.

ARTICLE 3D. Judges of Probate shall be annually elected by the freemen of their respective Probate Districts.

ARTICLE 4TH. The election to the several offices mentioned in the preceding Articles shall be made at the times and in the manner now directed in the Constitution for the choice of Councillors.—And the proper officer after he shall have sealed up and directed the votes, shall deliver them to some Representative chosen to attend the General Assembly.—And at the opening of the General Assembly, there shall be a Committee appointed out of the same who shall be sworn, and shall proceed to receive, sort and count the votes. And the highest nomination for the respective offices, shall be by said Committee declared duly elected,—and by the Governor to be duly commissioned; and if two or more persons designated for any one such office, shall have received an equal number of votes, the General Assembly shall elect one of them who shall serve as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 5TH. Justices of the Peace, not exceeding ten to each town, shall be annually elected by the freemen thereof,—and until otherwise provided by law, their election shall be made on the day, and in the manner now directed for the choice of Representatives to the General Assembly, and it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk of each town, for the time being, to make a certificate of the names of such persons, who shall have been duly elected to said office, directed to the Governor, who on receiving such certificate, shall commission the same.

ARTICLE 6TH. The most numerous branch of the Legislature of this State shall hereafter be styled the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE 7TH. The Supreme Legislative power of this State shall hereafter be exercised by a Senate and the House of Representatives; which shall be styled, "The General Assembly of the State of Vermont."—Each shall have and exercise the like powers in all acts of Legislation; and no bill, resolution, or other thing, which shall have been passed by the one, shall have the effect of, or be declared to be a law, without the concurrence of the other.

Provided, That all Revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on the other bills. Neither House during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houses shall be sitting,—and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to adjournment, the Governor may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

ARTICLE 8TH. The Senate shall be composed of thirty Senators, to be of the freemen of the County for which they are elected, respectively, who are thirty years of age or upwards, and to be annually elected by the freemen of each County respectively.—Each County shall be entitled to one Senator, at least, and the remainder of the Senators shall be apportioned to the several Counties according to their population, as the same was ascertained by the last Census, taken under the authority of the United States,—regard being always had, in such apportionment, to the Counties having the greatest fraction.—But the several Counties shall, until after the next Census of the United States, be entitled to elect, and have their Senators, in the following proportion, to wit:

Bennington County, two; Windham County, three; Rutland County, three; Windsor County, four; Addison County, three; Orange County, three; Washington County, two; Chittenden County, two; Caledonia County, two; Franklin County, three; Orleans County, one; Essex County, one; Grand Isle County, one.

The Legislature shall make a new apportionment of the Senators, to the several Counties, after the taking of each Census of the United States, or Census taken, for the purpose of such apportionment, by order of the Government of this State—always regarding the above provisions in this article.

ARTICLE 9TH. The freemen of the several towns in each County shall annu-

ally, give their votes for the Senators, apportioned to such County, at the same time, and under the same regulations, as are now provided for the election of Councillors: And the person or persons, equal in number to the number of Senators, apportioned to such County, having the greatest number of legal votes, in such County respectively, shall be the Senator or Senators, of such County. At every election of Senators, after the votes shall have been taken, the Constable or presiding officer, assisted by the Selectmen and civil authority present, shall sort and count the said votes, and make two lists of the names of each person, with the number of votes given for each annexed to his name, a record of which shall be made in the Town Clerk's office, and shall seal up said lists, separately, and write on each the name of the town, and these words, "Votes for Senator," or "Votes for Senators," as the case may be, one of which lists shall be delivered, by the presiding officer, to the Representative of said town, (if any) and if none be chosen, to the Representative of an adjoining town, to be transmitted to the President of the Senate;—the other list, the said presiding officer, shall within ten days, deliver to the Clerk of the County Court, for the same County,—and the Clerk of each County Court, respectively, or in case of his absence, or disability, to the Sheriff of such County, or in case of the absence or disability of both, to the High Bailiff of such County, on the tenth day after such election, shall publicly, open, sort, and count said votes,—and make a record of the same in the office of the Clerk of such County Court, a copy of which he shall transmit to the Senate, and shall also within ten days thereafter, transmit to the person or persons elected, a certificate of his or their election.

Provided However, that the General Assembly shall have power to regulate by Law the mode of balloting for Senators, within the several Counties, and to prescribe the means, and the manner by which the result of the balloting shall be ascertained, and through which the Senators chosen shall be certified of their election, and for filling all vacancies in the Senate, which shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise. But they shall not have power to apportion the Senators to the several Counties, otherwise, than according to the population thereof agreeably to the provisions herein before ordained.

ARTICLE 10TH. The Senate shall have the like powers to decide on the election and qualifications of, and to expel any of its members, make its own rules, and appoint its own officers, as are incident to, or are possessed by, the House of Representatives. A majority shall constitute a quorum. The Lieut. Governor shall be President of the Senate, except when he shall exercise the office of Governor, or when his office shall be vacant, or in his absence, in which cases the Senate shall appoint one of its own members, to be President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. And the President of the Senate shall have a casting vote, but no other.

ARTICLE 11TH. The Senate shall have the sole power of trying and deciding upon all impeachments—when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath, or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office,—and disqualification to hold or enjoying any office of honor, or profit, or trust, under this State. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to Law.

ARTICLE 12TH. The Supreme Executive power of the State, shall be exercised by the Governor, or, in case of his absence, or disability, by the Lieut. Governor; who shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties vested in, and enjoined upon the Governor and Council, by the eleventh and twenty-seventh Sections of the second Chapter of the Constitution, as at present established, excepting that he shall not sit as a judge, in case of impeachment, nor grant reprieve or pardon, in any such case; nor shall he command the forces of the State in person, in time of war, or insurrection; unless by the advice and consent of the Senate; and no longer than they shall approve thereof.—The Governor may have a Secretary of civil and military affairs, to be by him appointed during pleasure, whose services he may at all times command; and for whose compensation provision shall be made by law.

ARTICLE 13TH. The votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer, of the State, shall be sorted and counted, and the result declared, by a committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives. If, at any time, there shall be no election, by the freemen, of Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer, of the State, the Senate and House of Representatives shall, by a joint ballot, elect to fill the office, not filled by the freemen as aforesaid, one of the three candidates for such office, (if there be so many) for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been returned.

ARTICLE 14TH. The Secretary of State, and all officers, whose elections are not otherwise provided for, and who under the existing provisions of the Constitution, are elected by the Council and House of Representatives shall, hereafter, be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint assembly, at which the presiding officer of the Senate, shall preside; and such presiding officer in such joint assembly shall have a casting vote, and no other.

ARTICLE 15TH. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall

return it, with his objections in writing, to the House in which it shall have originated; which shall proceed to reconsider it.—If, upon such reconsideration, a majority of the House shall pass the bill, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by a majority of that House, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House, respectively.—If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, as aforesaid, within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it; unless the two Houses, by their adjournment, within three days after the presentation of such bill, shall prevent its return; in which case, it shall not become a law.

ARTICLE 16TH. The Legislature shall have power to divide the State, for the election of Senators, into convenient Districts, which may, from time to time, be altered and new districts established, as public convenience may require; and the Senators shall be apportioned among the several districts, according to their population, and according to the last Census, next before such apportionment. Provided,—Also, that the General Assembly shall have power to regulate, by law, the mode of balloting for the Senators, within the several districts; and, to provide the means and manner, by which, the result of such balloting, shall be ascertained, and by, and through which, the Senators shall be certified of their election; but they shall not have power to increase the number of Senators, or, to apportion them to the several districts, otherwise, than according to the population, as near as may be, agreeably to the provisions herein before, ordained.

ARTICLE 17TH. The laws which shall be enacted, in pursuance, and by virtue of the preceding Article, so long as the same shall remain in force, shall supersede, and thereby suspend the provisions of so much of the Eighth Article of these Amendments, as provides for the choice of Senators by Counties.

ARTICLE 18TH. The Writ of Habeas Corpus shall in no case be suspended.—It shall be a writ, issuable of right; and the General Assembly shall make provision to render it a speedy and effectual remedy in all cases proper therefor.

ARTICLE 19TH. Whenever any Council of Censors shall propose any amendment, explanation, or alteration, or addition to the Constitution of this State, they shall propose the same directly to the people, for their adoption or rejection, instead of calling a Convention to adopt or reject the same; in which case they shall by an ordinance, to be by them promulgated for that purpose, call upon the freemen of the State, qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly, to meet at the place of their last freemen's meeting, in their towns respectively, on a day and hour to be by them designated in such ordinance, for the purpose of voting upon the amendments which the Council of Censors shall have proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day of such freemen's meeting. And the Council of Censors shall, in such ordinance, designate the method in which the freemen shall be supplied with ballots, the manner in which their votes shall be expressed, the time, place and manner of their return, and how, and by whom the result shall be ascertained and certified to the Governor. And when the result of such balloting shall have been certified to the Governor, or in his absence, to the Lieut. Governor, he shall by proclamation make the same known to the people. And such Article or Articles as shall have been adopted by a majority of the freemen voting as aforesaid, he shall cause this to be transcribed and certified under his hand and seal of the State, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State; and the Secretary of State shall record the same. And they shall thereupon become, and henceforth be, a part of the Constitution of this State, and, as such, binding on the inhabitants thereof forever.

ARTICLE 20TH. Such parts and provisions only of the Constitution of this State, established by Convention on the ninth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, as are altered or superseded by any one of the foregoing amendments, or are repugnant thereto, shall hereafter cease to have effect.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Telegraph.

On Wednesday, 30th ult the convenient and elegant meeting-house recently erected for the accommodation of the Baptist church and society of North-Springfield, Vt., was solemnly dedicated to Almighty God by the following religious services: Invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Claremont, N. H.; introductory prayer, by Rev. Mr. Ely, of Windsor, sermon by Rev. Samuel Eastman of Grafton, dedicatory prayer by Rev. J. M. Graves of Ludlow, concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Perry of Proctorsville, benediction by the Pastor.

The sermon was well suited to the occasion, and in many points elevated and truly eloquent. The performances of the choir, also, under the superintendence of Mr. Bingham of Claremont, N. H. were particularly deserving of praise. The audience was large and attentive, and the exercises throughout were appropriate, interesting and solemn—and we believe the people returned to their homes feeling that they had truly been to the house of God.

Auditor.

For the Telegraph.

#### BIBLE SOCIETY.

Dear Br. Murray:

I was gratified with your remarks in regard to the present attitude of the Board of the A. B. S., which it appears has suspended the payment of the appropriation made to the Burman Mission for the circulation of the Scriptures in that language. I cannot, however, believe that the final decision of that Board will be against the payment. Large sums have already been paid into the treasury of that society upon the faith that the proper proportion of these should go to Burmah to assist in the circulation of Mr. Judson's translation of the Scriptures, as this is the only version of the Scriptures which exists in that language. Justice demands the payment of the proper proportion of these funds. It is certainly to be hoped that the Board of the A. B. S. will deal justly.

There are some parts of this state which have not been visited by the agent of the parent society, and in which he is yet expected; and lest your suggestion to withhold subscriptions already raised until the final decision of the Board should be known, should prevent our friends who are yet to be visited, from subscribing at all, I would propose that whenever they shall be visited by the society's agents, they should subscribe to the utmost of their liberality, designating their contributions thus—"For the circulation of Mr. Judson's translation of the Bible in Burmah." Funds thus designated could not be diverted from the object of the donors; and funds might be secured to the object, that otherwise, under the existing suspension of the appropriation to the Burman mission, might not be raised. With your leave I will also suggest, that those friends who have subscribed and have not yet paid, instead of withholding payment, which might by some be construed into a want of good faith, should pay their subscriptions promptly, at the same time designating on the subscription paper as above, for the Burman Bible.

The proposition of H., in the 14th number of your paper, to take up a collection for the circulation, on the first Sabbath in February, meets my warmest approbation. God speed the work, and give to all our brethren a willing mind.

I am one of those who would be very unwilling to have the Baptist denomination fall off from so noble an institution as the A. B. S.; yet if the final decision of its board is to withhold the appropriation to the Burman mission, and this is to be taken as a precedent for its future operations, I should consider ourselves compelled by the wants of a perishing world, to the formation of a distinct general society; and would give my voice that, as soon as it shall be made known that the Board have made a final decision against the payment of the appropriation, efficient measures be taken for a speedy organization of a distinct society, upon the broad basis and with the grand design, of giving the whole Bible to all the nations of the earth, fully and honestly translated into all of their respective languages and dialects.

The public may not be fully apprized of the ground on which the Board have suspended the payment of the appropriation. I understand it to be simply this; that in Mr. Judson's version of the Burman Bible, the original words *baptizo* and *baptisma* are translated, instead of having their terminations altered and being transferred without any explanation of their meaning, as in our English Bible.

If the price to be paid for the patronage of the A. B. S. in the foreign distribution of the Bible, is, that a very important part of the sacred Scriptures must be left untranslated, our duty to the heathen world forbids our paying it.

Jan 12, 1836. A FRIEND TO MAN.

#### THE TELEGRAPH.

JANUARY 21.

#### THE SPIRIT OF SLAVERY.

It is time for the PEOPLE to awake. If they know and regard what belongs to their peace and safety, let them at once open their eyes and watch the movements of the foul spirit of aristocracy and slavery, every where lurking in their midst, and now showing itself from high places, in this, so called, *republic*. If the absurdity, incongruity, Southern despotic assumption and Northern servility, the misrepresentation, self-imposition, folly and anarchy that have characterized the majority of the messages, edicts and speeches from the highest public functionaries of the nation, for the last three months, are a true expression of the principles and index to the hearts of their constituents, then truly, "judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter. Yea, truth faileth, and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey." The moment the people are ready to do the bidding of such creatures of their power as have lately been "foaming out their own shame," that moment the days of liberty, in this land, are numbered and finished. But the people are not ready. They are not prepared for suicide or self-slaughter. They already begin to see that the contest is now a life and death struggle between liberty and slavery, not only as it concerns two millions and a half already in chains, but as

it concerns themselves, the people of the United States. The time is at hand when the people will know who have told them the truth, and who have deceived them—whether they are their true friends who have sounded the alarm, or they who have been throwing dust into the eyes and discordant sounds into the ears of the public, with a view to divert attention from this vital subject.

These remarks have been elicited at this time, by the late message of Gov. Marcy of New-York, at the opening of the Legislature of that state. About one fourth of his communication, which is of extravagant length, is devoted to attention to the plans and movements of a sect that he represents as altogether insignificant in numbers and influence, fast waning, if not well nigh extinguished.

We have room for only very brief extracts, and will commence with the following self-contradiction:

*I can conceive no other object that the which the abolitionists can have its profess to wield, in view, so far as they and by the operations propose to operate of which they hope to here, but to embark bring their objects the people of this state, within their reach, is under the sanction of free discussion. By the civil authority, or the potency of abolition its connivance, tion arguments, in a crusade against slave-holders are to the slave holding be instructed in their states, for the purpose duty: to be taught of forcing abolition lessons of humanity, upon them by violence of moral obligation and bloodshed.*

Again, according to the following logic, the drunkard, and the drunkard only, not the man who has reformed, or who has never used intoxicating drinks, knows any thing about applying a remedy to drunkenness, or has any right to do or say any thing in regard to it. So the whole control of the matter of gambling, including the practice at pleasure and the application of a remedy, if any remedy is to be applied, "belongs exclusively" to gamblers.

These [slave-holding] states are not only entitled to the exclusive control of the subject, but as they are immediately affected by it, they and they only best understand the proper mode of treating it; and it requires but a small share of good feeling towards them, and of diffidence in ourselves, to satisfy us that the matter may be safely left to the wisdom and humanity of those to whom it exclusively belongs.

On his extended remarks in relation to the violent proceedings at the north, against the abolitionists, we cannot come nearer the truth, nor more laconically or happily express our own opinion, than by introducing a short extract from a letter just received from a very candid and able correspondent: "Have you," says he, "seen Governor Marcy's Message? He has strong hopes that the mobs will put down the abolitionists,—but if these should fail, he suggests a resort to legislation.—This, in a free State! One result of the anti-slavery movement has been, to bring out the astonishing fact, that multitudes among ourselves, and especially the would-be nobility, are strongly in favor of perpetuating the southern system.—There is no reason in the cry, 'Why don't you go to the South?' Here is a part of that portion of the message alluded to:

I am fully persuaded that the powerful energies of public opinion, as it has been called forth throughout the whole state, have already produced the most salutary effects, in disabusing many persons who had had inconsiderately concurred in the visionary schemes of the abolitionists. When the very small number that still adhere to this cause, see that the immense majority of the people of this state, including certainly a proportionate amount of intelligence and worth, and embracing men of all sects in religion, and of all parties in politics, are utterly and irreconcilably opposed to them; and that their measures are regarded with the deepest repugnance by all who affectionately cherish the union and harmony of the states; including among them philanthropists at least as enlightened and sincere as any of themselves; they will, it is confidently hoped, be induced to pause in their career, and to sacrifice on the altar of their common country, the opinions and motives which have hitherto prompted them to exertions regarded with so much abhorrence by so great a majority of their fellow citizens.

When, to the just influence which may reasonably be anticipated from the sentiments of the people, so unitedly and powerfully expressed, and rendered still more efficacious, as I think they might and should be, by the opinions and views of their assembled representatives, is added to the overwhelming weight of the arguments addressed to the reason and consciences of those who yet adhere to the abolition cause, it would be imputing to them a deplorable degree of mental blindness and fanatical delusion, not to expect a general abandonment of their wild schemes. All but those who are confirmed in fanaticism or recklessness of consequences, it is